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peaks whose activity some five and twenty years ago destroyed the terraces of the Rotomahana. It is properly translated as "hot peak," and the heat of its *avara* component would prove quite sufficient to carbonize any trace of TAR wood in the former member. The Toltecs were living under conditions of a high urban culture when the Aztec marauders descended upon them, therefore in no sense susceptible of description as bushmen or forest dwellers. And as for Toronto, its signification in Algonkian is plain, it means a place of meeting.

Of such sort is the philology set before the Alpinists.

W. C.

The New Flora of the Volcanic Island of Krakatau. By Dr. A. Ernst. Translated from the German by A. C. Seward. iv and 74 pp., 2 sketch Maps and 12 Illustrations from Photographs. Cambridge University Press and G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1909.

Prof. Ernst's paper in German, of which this book is the English translation, was reviewed in the *Bulletin*, Vol. 40, p. 685, 1908. It shows the enormous progress in the reclothing of what remains of the volcano with vegetation, the mountain having been entirely denuded of plant growths in the famous eruptions and explosion that blew half of the island into the air. The translation of this able pamphlet is entirely justified by the fact that Prof. Ernst describes a unique example of the plant colonization of an island that had been deprived of vegetation by a series of volcanic eruptions.

Theodore Roosevelt, Dynamic Geographer. By Frank Buffington Vrooman. 105 pp. Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, London, and New York, 1909.

The book is based on a lecture delivered to the School of Geography, at Oxford University, in March last. The author defines the dynamic geographer as one who helps to make geography, as, for example, by making two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Some of Mr. Roosevelt's policies, while he was President, were intimately connected with the national resources, either in their production or transportation; and, in the author's opinion, he deserves the highest rank among constructive, economic geographers for the new ideas he promoted as to national conservation of resources and for laying scientific foundations for a greater people in the future. The author speaks, at length, of the President's powerful influence in revivifying the Panama Canal project, his promotion of the idea of greatly increasing the usefulness of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, his enthusiastic advocacy of the reclamation of desert lands and of Government forest reserves and the application to them of forestry methods, his enhancement of the usefulness of the work of the Agricultural Department, his White House Conference of governors for the better organization of conservation policies, one of whose striking results has been the organization in 36 States of conservation committees. Mr. Vrooman gives a striking survey of the work that many of the Federal and State bureaus are now doing for the development and conservation of our natural resources.

Die Völker Südosteuropas und ihre politischen Probleme. Von Paul Dehn. iii and 98 pp. and Map. (Angewandte Geographie, III. Serie, 8 Heft.) Gebauer-Schwetschke Druckerei und Verlag, Halle a. S., 1909. M. 2.50.

A study of the complex of peoples in the Balkan Peninsula and Austria-Hungary, as relates especially to their economic and national life. The author is